

Ferdinand II., Emperour

A

RELATION

CONTAINING

THE MANNER OF THE

Solemnities at the Election and Co-

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Francford the 30. of *August* last

past, 1619.

WITH

Other Occurrences in *BOHEMIA*,

and diuers parts of GERMANY,

for three Moneths last past.

LONDON.

Printed for ROBERT MYLBOURNE, and are to
be solde at the great South-dore of

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in the year 1753

By J. G. G. G. G.

London 1753



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With other occurrences in *Bohemia* and diuers
parts of *Germany* for three moneths last past.



HE Earle of *Thorne* (after
hee had renewed his coue-
nant with the *Bohemians*, and
dispatched his affaires in *Mo-
raua*, according to his harts
desire) remoued his Campe
from thence, and passed into
the lower *Austria*, and inter-
cepting some certaine places and townes by the
way, laid siege against *Laba*, which refused to giue
him admittance because it was fortified with a ga-
rison.

The Protestant States, seeing that they could not
hitherto make any full agreement with the Romish
Catholiques, and that they had spent all the time

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in vaine, sent their embassadours vnto him, to demand of him what reason hee had to enter that country with so great an army: and to request him, that, seeng they had done nothing which might offend the *Bohemians*, hee would lead away his Forces from thence againe. For the reason why hitherto they had returned no answer to the Letters which were sent from the *Bohemians* the fifth of March, was, because that the Romish Catholique States, day by day, deferred to giue their Categorical and resolute answer to the principall articles and clauses of those Letters; and yet notwithstanding had alwayes made fayre shew of a friendly agreement and peaceable end. Howeuer, albeit they saw that their hope hercof was frustrate, yet they were not against the much-desired League, but were rather glad of it: and the rather, for that they called to minde, how that the Emperour *Matthias* answered the States at *Budwitz* in the yeare 1614. that they should send their Legates or Embassadors to the Parliament which was to be holden at *Prage* in the yeare 1615. and then and there should enter a Treaty concerning the renewing of that League. Wherefore they gaue licence and authoritie to their Deputies or Legates, to renew that League; provided, that it were not repugnant to the House of *Austria*, and the States and Religion of the Romish Catholiques. This Embassie by five selected and chosen out of euery State, was performed.

A while after there came to the Camp, certaine Embassadours of the Romish catholike States, and Earle *Buchem* being their Spokesman, they say that they neuer did any thing that might aggriue eyther the Earle of *Thorne*, or any others of the *Bohemians*: and that they did very carefully maintaine and preserue peace. Wherefore they request that he would be pleased to spare them, and to dislodge his Campe from before *Laba*.

As touching the Confederation and League betwixt the Protestants and them; It was true indeed, that the Protestant States and they had not yet drawne to a full conclusion in all things; yet, forasmuch as the points of difference betwixt them were but small, they were in good hope that very shortly a good end and agreement should be made betwixt them.

Thorne making answer, said vnto them; That the *Bohemians* by maine necessity were constrained to doe what they did: and for his part, That he would not willingly vndertake any thing against any man without cause: but his desire was, to pursue all hostile Forces, and to drive away the enemy though hee were at *Hierusalem*: That hee came into that Prouince to preserue peace and tranquillie, and to relieue and ayd the oppressed; for hee would faine haue it so, that hereafter the Protestants and Romish Catholiques should walke together hand in hand as equals one to another in eue-ry respect. That heretofore the Romish Catho-

liques haue had the superiority and preheminnence, but against good reason; for the Protestants were as honest men as the Romish Catholiques, and therefore hee would no longer suffer that these being kept vnder and oppressed, the Romish Catholiques (like oyle in water) should swimme aloft: for he would haue an equalitie kept amongst them, without any respect had to one Religion or other; and looke what priuiledges were granted to the one side, the same should be permitted to the other, that so a constant and perpetuall peace betwixt them might be made: And that whosoever should be their King and Prince, hee might be safe from the treacheries and commotions of the *Cleselians*, & so might gouerne the weale publique with greater quietnesse and honour. For his owne part, hee tooke no care whence or from whom he should receiue prouision, mony or aid to maintaine his army. He had resigned himselfe vp to God, and made prayers to him, that he would further and prosper this his honest and truly Christian purpose, and grant vnto him power and strength fitting and necessary for him. That he tels them the truth, That he would neuer haue made any attempt against *Laba*, but that he found it fortified with a Garison, and that they themselues were the causes why hee did besiege it. For hee had giuen notice to Earle *Transtram*, that when hee found no Garison, nor any resistance, there the people should not need to feare any danger by his comming.

When

When the Legates had heard him speake thus, they made answer, that they would deale with *Ferdinand*, & do their best endeauours, that both *Laba* and other places in that Prouince might bee quit and cleared of Souldiers.

Therefore *Thorne* gaue his word that on condition, that Garison might be remoued, the gates of the Citie set open, and hereafter the Citie fenced with a Garison of Protestants, and not with enemies, hee would not attempt any thing further against that place: and so he dismissed them.

In the mean while the Lords directors held a consultation, that if a treaty of peace were to be made, vpon what condition it were to be entertained: and they concluded & decreed it altogether necessary.

1. That all Protestants whatsoever (as well States as inferiours) throughout the whole Kingdome, whether they dwelt vnder a Romish catholike or an Euangelicall Magistrate, by vertue of a charter granted vnto them by the Emperour *Rodolphus*, in point of Religion; (it being mutually couenanted on both sides) should enioy the benefite of the secretest consultations in the Parliment, and Imperiall confirmations, and it should be lawfull for them as well as for the *Silesians* & others in other places to erect and set vp Schooles; all such acts, decrees, prouiso's, made heretofore to the contrary, either by *Ferdinand* or by them that are *Sub vnâ*, being declared to be voyd and of none effect.

2 That the Proscription and the banishing of the Iesuits out of the Kingdome, should be ratified and made sure and firme for euer: so that it shall neuer be lawfull for them to returne into that kingdome vnder pretence of any order whatsoeuer. That their Colledges and all their goods should be confiscate and adiudged to the publique good of the States, and that their priuiledges should be razed out of publique Records.

3 That their Confederations and Leagues made with the people of *Hungaria*, *Austria*, *Moravia*, and of both the *Lusatias* should bee ratified and confirmed.

4 That the Matter of Defence should be deferred till the generall Assembly of those Prouinces.

5 That it should be lawfull to ordaine and appoint Assemblies of States in diuers Territories, after the ancient manner.

6 That the hereditary Leagues with the Electors and other neighbour Princes, should bee renewed.

7 That the Banishing and proscription of certaine men out of the Kingdome, the remouing of them from the publique Offices, should bee constant and firme.

To

To these seven articles, the Directors afterwards added diuers others which they thought needfull for the Kingdome and the prouinces: as namely,

1 That, that decree where the deceased Emperour did giue to the bishop of *Prage* *Ius patronatus*, the aduowson and patronage, to present Priests to all Churches, is repugnant to his Maiesties Charter; and therefore let it be abrogated, and let the power be giuen to the consistory of *Prage* to confer those benefices vpon such Pastors as are addicted to that religion, which is principally professed in that Parish.

2 Seeing that the Subiects dwelling not only in the Emperours dominions, but also in other spirituall or secular iurisdictions, (both parties being agreed) by the Emperours charter, had had power and authority hitherto to erect Churches and Schooles, let them still retaine and keepe the same hereafter, and let the *Clostergrabiens*, whose temple was demolished by the Bishop, make vse of some other temple in the City, vntill their owne be reedified.

3 Let the *Burnatiens* hereafter quietly and peaceably possesse their owne Church.

4 The Churches in the City of *Prage* (which haue

haue beene built since his Maiesties Charter was obtained) as namely the Church of the holy Trinitie, in the lesser towne; and the Churches of our Sauour, and of *Simon* and *Iude*, with the Chappell adioining to it, in the old towne, let them for euer be left in the power of them which are *Sub vtrâq.*, and by whom they were built: and the next Parliament let them be registred in the publike recordes.

5 Forasmuch as the vniuersity of *Prage* and all the goods appertaining vnto it, were giuen by the Emperour *Rodolphus* to the States *Sub vtrâq.* Therefore let them still haue power either to bestow some thing of their owne, or to exact of their Subjects any thing whereby that vniuersity and other Churches may be sustained, and that which is so collected, let it be kept vpon record, and required of the defenders as well as other publike contributions of the Subjects.

6 Let not any other spirituall orders besides those which are in the kingdome already, be brought in either by the King, or by those which are *Sub vnâ.*

7 Let not the Commissaries which are wont to be sent to the Parliament by the King: let them not dwell too long vpon the Kings proposition, but speedily require an answer from the States.

8 Let the States in the Parliament conferre their
voyces

voyses together; and after they haue collected their voyces, let them giue vp their answers by one either seuerally or generally: neither let the Kings Councillers sunder and separate themselues from the States, but let them also giue their best counsell and aduice for the common good.

9 Let it not be lawfull to except against the answer of the States in Parliaments: neither let the States be bound to admit any reply, or to accept any other conclusion, if perhaps after their departure any such conclusion be made of any.

10 And let not the Parliament be continued above 14. dayes, vlesse it be by a peculiar consent of the States.

11 When the chiefe Chancelor of the Kingdomes propoundeth any thing to the King, let another Chancelor be present, and haue notice giuen him of the same.

12 Such as are to be Secretaries and Clarkes of the Chancery, let them be honest men, and addicted to the Religion *Sub vtrâq;*, after the vsuall and accustomed manner in former times.

13 In the next Parliament, let there be a consultation held, about renewing the Hereditary leagues with the Electors and other neighbour countries.

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14 That

14 That which hath been already concluded, in the last assembly, concerning some perfidious persons, whereof some were to be banished the country, and some to be barred from publike offices: let it remaine firme and ratified.

15 Hereafter let none of the Kings Lieutenants in the townes of *Prage* be susteyned or maintained, neither let the Kings Iudges haue place either in the townes of *Prage*, or in any others.

16 And seeing that by commandement of the States, the Directors and exactors of contributions haue runne into a great deale of debt, in defending and preserving the Kingdome from the enemy, and in paying the Souldiers their stipends (the Directors in the meane while being wise enough to saue themselves harmlesse) Therefore let the goods of such as were causes of that war (whether they be fled out of the Kingdome, or still remaine in it) be confiscated, and adiudged to the paiment of those debts.

17 In like manner, let the Kings goods be sold (alwayes excepting those goods of the King which are inserted into publique records, and can neuer be alienated) Let the Kings goods be sold seeing they were redeemed with other mens mony, and that many therefore were constrained to engage their faith and credit: and let the mony which
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is collected thence be imployed to the payment of the Kings debts, and towards the repaying of their dammages and losses, whose Houses and goods were pillag'd and burnt vp by the Kings Souldiers.

18 Such Church goods as vpon the vrgency of extreame necessity, haue beene laid to pawne or sold outright, let them not be redeemed at all; but let more of them be sold away, yet with this caution, that prouision be made that the spirituall persons may be honestly maintained.

19 Let not the chamber of *Bohemia* be subiect to the Kings chamber, nor doe seruice to it in furthering the decrees thereof.

20 Let the walles be reedified about the townes of *Prage*, and let all forraigne Ecclesiasticall lawes be subiect to their iurisdiction.

21 The *Prage* townes and other townes which haue a third free state, let them not hereafter be called any more by the royall name of Chamber goods, as heretofore in publique records, (wee know no reason why) they were stiled and entitled.

22 What shall be done concerning those two Cities in the Kingdome of *Bohemia*, namely *Pilsna*

and *Budwitz*, let it be consulted vpon.

23 Touching money which shall accrew by burials, let the halfe of it be imployed vpon the repairing the wals of the City, and vpon the *Prage Townes*.

Pilsna, *Budwitz*, and *Gretfna*, let them be giuen to the State *ab vtraq;*, that in them they may prouide sufficient Armories, without which our businesse of Defence cannot come to any good.

24 But to whose trust these Armories are to be committed, and what costs and charges are needfull for prouiding and storing vp armes therein, let consultation be had hereafter.

At this time there was a Parliament holden at *Vratislavia* by the Princes and the States of *Silesia*: The King sent to it one *Otto Melander* a noble Heroicall Gentleman, and one of his Councell: who from the Prince of *Lignitz*, in the name of the rest of the Princes and States, brought backe this answer, *viz*:

They say, that by relation of the Noble and Honourable Parsonage *Otto Melander*, and also by his Maiesties Royall Letters, which hee deliuered vnto them, they were giuen to vnderstand, that *Ferdinand* hath determined, since the Emperour *Matthias* is now deceased, to vnder-
take the gouernment of the Kingdome, and to

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confirme vnto these Princes and Countries, all lawes, rights, and priuiledges, as well generall as speciall, all Grants and Customes, euen the *Majestatis Diploma*, the Charters of State, which were granted by his Predecessours, the Kings of *Bohemia*, by *Ferdinand*, *Maximilian*, *Rodolphus* and *Matthias*: and that hee is determined not onely to confirme whatsoeuer hath beene granted by his Predecessors, but also to send his Confirmation vnto them: or if at this time it be full of danger to send such Confirmations, yet at least hee will accept whatsoeuer speciall priuiledges any of the Prouinces can shew for themselues. That looke what dissensions and disagreements there be betwixt the Romish Catholiques and Protestants, he is purposed to compound them.

That hee would in these places confirme the Office of the King, and accept from him the Oath of Allegiance: and did hope that by this meanes it would come to passe, that (seeing hee promised moreouer to take vpon him, and to discharge the Emperours debts which hee owed in the Prouinces of *Silesia*) the States of *Silesia* would not onely pay such Contributions as they had formerly promised, but also would performe all other duties and offices which were due vnto him: That in so doing hee himselfe also might haue cause to declare and shew his fatherly loue and affection vnto them still more and more:

And that also, the States of *Bohemia*, to whom in like manner he had already sent the Confirmation of their Priuiledges, might thereby take occasion to settle themselves to due obedience, that so all troubles being composed, and warres ended, the Kingdome might enioy her former peace and tranquillitie.

But as heretofore it gaue them great contentment, that the Emperour *Matthias* was pleased to deuise a way how his Kingdomes and Countries might be provided of one to be their head, and to succeed him after his death; and that so all occasions of warres and seditions being cut off, peace and tranquillity might be preserved and continued in the Kingdome: So also they called to minde, when that Succession was giuen to *Ferdinand*, vpon what conditions they accepted it, and what promises they receiued from him; and what they on the other side were bound to performe vnto him: and so they wish with all their hearts, that *Matthias* his departure had hapned at such time, as all things being in peace, they might quietly vse and enioy their priuiledges and immunities, and *Ferdinand* might obtaine the wished end of his Succession with greatest facilitie: for so nothing could haue hindered them, but that vpon the receipt of the Letters of Confirmation of their generall and speciall priuiledges, they had forthwith accepted him for their King, and had performed vnto him all such offices as were due.

But

But howsoeuer it be, they are exceeding glad, that he remembring his promise made vnto them, is desirous to put it in execution. But they doubt not, but that *Ferdinand* will let before his eyes, how lamentable and confused the state of those Countries is; and that the combustion is now spread so farre, and growne so vehement, that it cannot without great difficultie and danger be extinguished and suppressed: and that hee will be pleased to take into his consideration, how farre these times are altered from those wherein his succession to the Kingdome of *Bohemia* was made:

As namely, that now the publique peace and quiet is disturbed, all the Country embroyled with warres, their Townes sacked and spoyled, and euery place fraught with Soldiers and armed men. That their priuiledges confirmed heretofore, are of no power or strength to defend them from these evils. And that not onely Disputations and diuers wrested interpretations haue beene inuented to discredit that profitable businesse of Defence, vnder taken for the profit and good of all; but also, that warres are prepared, and great violence done to the Subiect: so that it seemeth that the bare confirmation of Priuiledges is not now any longer sufficient to establish peace in that Kingdome and those Provinces, but it is necessary that what before was promised in words, be now shewed in deed and action.

Also they doubt not, but that he will be pleased

| to.

to remember what a quiet, sweet and calme state there was thorow the whole kingdome of *Bohemia*, and the other confederate countries, not onely in the dayes of former Kings, his Predecessors ; but euen at that very time when he was admitted to the succession in the same kingdome : and how farre it is estranged from that tranquillity ; how much it concerneth the common wealth, that the ancient and wholesome ordinances of the kingdome, and the old custome be obserued, not onely about the designation, but also about the acceptation of the King, whosoeuer he shall bee.

All which things being duly considered ; The King and all others may easily perceiue, that, although they in times past did elect and designe him to bee their chiefe Soueraigne Duke, and that of their owne free will and pleasure, without any eye or regard to the Kingdome of *Bohemia* : yet, the case with the Kingdom and other prouinces standing so as it doth ; they may not to the great prejudice of others, (as well concerning the execution of the designation, as concerning the designation it selfe) accept and admit him to be their gouernour.

Also that the King by the premises may easily coniecture, that these embroilements and combustions, together with the troubles and hurts which followed thereupon in point of religion throughout *Bohemia* and *Silesia*, cannot be remedied and laid asleepe, by the bare charter of confirmation of priuiledges

priviledges: but that these times desire to see the effect of this confirmation, and doe require deedes and not words.

These things considered, they hope, and beseech his maiesty, that he would be pleased not to take it in ill part; that, weighing the great danger of these times, they thinke it good for them to expect, vntill he doe not onely vndertake the gouernment and administration of the kingdome of *Bohemia*: but also, stinting all these troubles, doe settle the whole kingdome in that state which their priuiledges doe require, and that they may freely without warre and molestation, enioy their priuiledges confirmed. And that this may be done very well, if (all warres being ended) he would *ipso facto* performe all things to the Prouinces according to the prescript of their priuiledges in point of Religion, and would take order for them by granting such a charter, that by it they might enioy the peace of Religion. To the performance hereof, he needed not any interposition; for here was nothing required but the very effect of their priuiledges; and that is the onely meanes both to settle peace and tranquillity on all sides, and also to keepe and retaine it constantly: which being vled, when he should enter vpon the administration of the kingdome, he needed not to make any question at all, but they in their place will doe what necessity requireth.

Concerning the Earle of *Thorne* his expedition and voyage into the lower *Austria*, we haue spoken
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before. The Romish Catholiques even vntill then were in deliberating what answer they should giue to the Protestants: For the Protestants had propounded seuen articles to them to consult vpon: namely, that all the R. catholike States in the vpper & lower *Austria* should be one body with the Protestants in those parts; that in time of vrgent necessity the one side should defend the other: that their priuiledges (as well old as new) should remaine whole and entyre to euery state, and nothing in them, should be altered and changed. In burials and spittles for sicke folke there should be no difference made between Protestants & R. Catholiques: but that without respect of religion both alike should receiue the like benefite by them. That to the vniuersity of *Vienna* (which the states by common consent, founded in the yeare 1613) learned men should be called without respect of what Religion they be, viz. Romish Catholique or Protestant. That no man should be troubled for difference in religion. That both sides should abstaine from persecuting one another, and that euery man should be permitted to enioy his owne liberty.

And howsoeuer as yet, they could not agree vpon the foresaid articles, yet, because the earle of *Thorne* desired it, they remoued the garison from the city of *Laba*: which being done, *Thorne* placed there a garison of his souldiers; vntill such time as the States had leuied an army, and provided a garison for that City.



*The Citie Tina taken in by the
Earle of Thorne.*

AT the latter end of Iuly the Earle being provided of a very good Army at *Omnitium*, went forth of purpose to ioyn battle with Count *Buquoy*; he led after him 46. companies of horse, and 48. ensignes of foote. But the Count thinking it small advantage to him accept the fight, declined it by all meanes, keeping himselfe very carefully in his tents: wherefore the Earle made an assault vpon the towne of *Tina* and tooke it, and so put all the garison souldiers and the borderers thereabout to the sword. Not long after some of the officers of the Count *Buquoy* (not knowing what had passed) came that way, and were intercepted by the new garison the Earle had placed there in the towne.

DEED



F E R D I N A N D

His ELECTION, in what manner performed.

After certaine sessions in the Court at *Francford* betweene the Electors of the Spirituality; and the Embassadors of the Secular Electors, and that the Bishop-Electors perceiued that those Embassadors could not be wrought vpon to remit any thing of their commission, Messengers were dispatched in all hast the 24. of Iuly to the principall of the Lay-Electors vnto the Duke of *Saxony*, and the *Palatine* of *Rhine*. In the meane while *Ferdinand* and the Bishop of *Colein* withdrew themselves vnto *Lewis Lantzgrau* of *Hesse*, and spent the time in hunting, when they came to *Francford* againe, and assembled another Court, it was declared to *Ferdinand*, that he should appeare in the same Court againe the 9. of August to take a solemne Oath, which was to be administred to him by the State and people of *Francford*, according as was prescribed in the *Golden Bull*.

The

The 8. of August having received full resolution from the Elector of *Saxonie*, concerning his more absolute power, the Magistrate presently caused it to be proclaimed by sound of trumpet: that all strangers should depart the City: those onely excepted which belonged to the Court of *Ferdinand*, and the Princes Electors: the next day the Oath was given to him in the Court of the Gouvernour, and before the Court gate of all the Citizens and Garison Souldiers to the number of a 1000. Afterwards their meetings being continued, diuers consultations were debated, till at length the 18. of August was set downe for the Election day to be performed in their Church.

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The order of going to Church.

FERDINAND and the Electors came to the Court in Coaches, and from thence (being Royally apparelled in Electorate Robes) they rode on horse-backe to the Church of *S. Bartholmew* about eight a clocke in the morning, being enuironed round about with men at armes, the Citizens being placed on eyther hand.

Now the Order was this: The Archbishop of *Mentz*, and *Trieers* rode first; *Ferdinand*, hauing vpon his head a Crown of exceeding great valew, and the Archbishop of *Colein*, to associate him, came next; last of all followed the Embassadours of the secular Electors.

All things being done in the Church about twelue a clocke, they rode backe in this equipage; The Bishop of *Trieers* went first alone by himself: next after followed the Embassadours of the secular Electors; first, the *Palatines*, with the Globe of the Empire; in the midst the Embassadour of *Saxonie*, with the Sword; and after him hee of *Brandenburge*, with the Scepter; *Ferdinand* followed these alone by himselve; and next vnto him rode the Electors of *Colein*, and *Mentz*.

The Election thus solemnly performed, Messengers were straight sent to *Aquisgrau* and *Norimberge* to fetch the Crowne, and Scepter, and other

other ornaments belonging to the Coronation, which are there kept.

In the meane time *Lewis Lantzgrae* of *Hesse*, and the Embassadour of the King of *Spaine*, came to *Francford* to congratulate *Ferdinand*. Then was made the vsuall preparation for the Coronation: a great long Bridge was built, which reached from the Court, all ouer the Market place, to the very Church. Before the Court was a huge spacious Kitchen raysed for the boyling of an Oxe. Then was there a Well artificially contriued, which did send forth out of the ground, red and white wine, Barrels and Tubbes to that purpose being prinily before conueighed vnder the earth. Another large place was made in the Court for the Imperiall Banquet, Royally furnished with much variety, and drinke in wonderfull plenty. Last of all, there were set vp Theaters and Stages for shewes, and a Royall Chayre of State set in the Church for the Emperour.

About the same time (being the latter end of *Iuly*) two thousand *Hungarians*, who had wasted many places of *Bohemia* and *Austria*, with their burning of Townes, and robberies, hauing gotten great booty, and being disswaded from so wicked attempts by the States of *Hungaria*, withdrew themselves priuately and went home-ward with all their spoyles: and there was a rumour that *Sumadius* an *Hungarian* Captaine, thought to haue followed them with five hundred *Hungarians*.

rians vnder his owne command: But Count Bw.
 quoi getting intelligence thereof, gaue that busi-
 nesse in charge to the Cornet of Horse that lay
 in Wallenstein, that they should way-lay them at
 some fit passage: by which meanes they were
 preuented, and defeated, all their Bootie taken
 from them, many of them slaine, and the rest put
 to flight.

An

**The Assembly of the States of
Moravia, and their Decrees, five
in number, for establishing the
Confederation.**

A Bout the beginning of this moneth, it was
agreed by the States of *Moravia* assembled
at *Prinna*:

1 That the Confederation begun of late, and
confirmed by a solemn Oath betweene the *Bohe-
mians, Moravians, Silesians, and Lusatians*,
should be ratified, and all the branches thereof
should be kept inuiolably to all succeeding Gene-
rations.

2 And to the end they might auenge their coun-
try of the barbarous and incredible tyranny, and sa-
uage cruelty which their enemies had exercised
vpon them; besides the Souldiers which were alrea-
dy in garison, there should be pressed 1500. more
and *Ralph a Schlenitz* should be their commander.

3 It was decreed likewise that the Edict touching
such as were proscribed for their bad and treche-
rous gouernment should be banished the country
for euer, and their goods to be ceized to the vse of
the towne wherthey dwell, and to that purpose to
be sold to the best aduantage, made by the States

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a little

a little before assembled in the same place, should still be ratified and confirmed.

4 They haue professed publicly, and expressly that they cannot with a safe Conscience be helpfull to the States neither in men nor money, vnlesse all the Ecclesiasticall goods of Friers and Nunnes bee sequestred from them and giuen to the States, and might be sold from the good of the commonwealth without al let or contradiction of any man: and that prouision should be made out of this estate and goods thus alienated & sold from the Abbeys, Prelates, ouer-seers, Friers and Nunnes of what order soeuer, as also from such as refusing the state of mariage, freely choose to remaine in that condition of a single life still: and that after a fitting and competent state during their liues.

5 That there should be a diligent search made of Armes laid vp in any houses, Monasteries, Nunneries situate as well within the City, as without, and that those Armes, together with all gold, siluer and moneyes found in the hand of any Ecclesiasticall person to be taken from them, and to be translated with the publique good: and that all Citizens and subiects of the Romish Catholique Religion, together with all partakers of the Roman faction; should be laid hold on, and their houses being carefully searched, all Armes should be taken from them, and be conueied to a certaine place appointed

red for them. And forasmuch as they haue their Governour, and inferiour Officers also in suspition, and cannot repose that trust in them which is fitting to men of that place, they shall giue vp their account of the gouernment of their seuerall Provinces to deputies assigned and authorised to that effect: and in case there be necessity and desert, they shall be displaced from their offices, others of the Protestants being chosen in their roome.

And that hee might restrain them, and force the *Bohemians* to breake off their Confederation by the calling backe of his Armie, enters againe into their Countrey with eight hundred horse, and foote; and hauing got into his possession a very strong fort called *Iosuit*, determined also to take in the Castle of the Prince of *Lichtenstein*, and so at once to open himself a passage into the whole Country, but the States of *Moravia* prevented him, and recouered the Castle into their owne subiection before, and placed a very strong Garison in it: when he saw himselfe dis appointed, and hauing receiued new forces out of *Hungary*, he made attempt vpon the gouernment of *Dissenbacchijs*, and when he found him well appointed, hauing spoiled and fired some poore villages in the frontiers of it, hee turned himselfe to a towne called *Nictasburge*, but receiued a repulse there to, by valiant resistance of the Garison hee was constrained to leaue them with no small losse to his men.

Notwithstanding, the *Moravians* incensed with these molestations, having leuied 1500. of their owne countrimen, and ioyned with them some other forraine Aide, marcht directly to meete him, and when they found him, August the 8. day, lying in *Vistrie* with 9000 horse and foote, presently he fell a skirmishing with them, and forced him, leauing many of his men dead in the place, from the narrow straight into the Champion Fields. Now he little thought that the *Moravians* would prosecute the fight, but they all on fire with rage and indignation, set so valiantly vpon him, that the battailes was prolonged and continued sixe houres together. *Tampire* lost 2000. of his foote and horse, and last of all was driuen by his flight to leaue the *Moravians* the glory of the Field and day. During this fight, the Earle of *Monte-cuculi*, *Saxo* of *Lanen-berge* were mortally wounded & many with them, and not long after died of the hurts there receiued. In the heat of the conflict the *Moravians* were wholly mingled with the *Tampirians*: the Smoake and Dust had caused so great darkenes that they could not know one another, that it could be nothing lesse then a miracle, that but 300 of the *Moravians* were slaine, and as many wounded, in so great confusion: and thus *Tampire* was compelled to forsake *Moravia*, and to write to *Vienna*, for new supplyes, to be sent vnto him,

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The Fort of Vechin taken by
Buquoi.

COunt *Buquoi* meane while is not idle, but sets vpon the Fort *Vechin* and spoiles the little towne belonging to it with 15. small villages, and burnes them to the ground, and when he vnderstood Coroneel *Francus* to march that way with 1200. Musketers, he laid 8000. men in ambush to entrap him, but *Francus* hauing seasonable intelligence of so great treachery, turned aside to *Thabar*, and so fortunately avoided the danger.

FRE.

F R E D E R I C K E V.
Count P A L A T I N E Elector,
 chosen King of *Bohemia*.

Notwithstanding the Directors for *Bohemia*, the 19. of August, together with the Embassadors of *Moravia*, *Silesia*, *Lusatia* the higher and the lower being present, held a Councell from nine in the morning till three in the afternoone, having the doores fast shut and lockt vnto them: in which they finally decreed, that *Ferdinand* was to be abdicated and deposed from his Kingdome, and neuer to be admitted to the same, and another to bee chosen in his stead: which Decree was published and proclaimed of the *Bohemians* at three a clocke the same day: of the *Silesians* and *Lusatians* the 21. day of the same Moneth: on the 24. and 25. dayes of the same Moneth, all the people assembled in their Churches, for publique and solemne prayer to God, that he would direct them in electing a King fitting to gouerne them, and Sermons also were made to the same purpose.

On the 26. of August, they met againe, and after prayers and other diuine Seruice finished, *Fredericke* Elector *Palatine* by the greater number was chosen and proclaimed King of *Bohemia*: he had

had voyces to the Election, of the Nobilitie 36
of the Gentry 91. these for the present : all the
free Cities and States for the most part consented
to it the next day. Besides, the hands of the Em-
bassadours for *Moravia, Silesia, and Lusatia*, being
gathered, it was manifestly found, that they were
all directed to the *Palatine* with one consent.

The Solemnitie was thus performed : The Song
of *Ambrose* was sung, the Bells rung, the Ordi-
nance shot off five times together. Embassadours
also being deputed, who the next day should beare
the newes to the *Electo Palatine* of this his E-
lection to be King of *Bohemia*, by the ioynt voyces
of the whole Kingdome, and the three vnited Pro-
uinces before spoken off.

Piffers

Pissera surprised by assault of Count Buquoi.

WHile these things were a doing at *Prage*, *Buquoi* marched towards *Pissera* with his whole army, and consumed the Suburbs with fire. After, he sent a Trumpet to *Hacqui* commander of two Ensignes in the City, to will him to depart the towne, & yeeld it vp to him. The Captain refusing, answered, *he would fight for his City untill his latest breath, as was the part of a true Souldier*. *Buquoi* enraged with this answer, commanded the towne to be assaulted in foure seuerall places at once: in which conflict though the Garison behaued themselves valiantly, and slew many, yet at last number preuailing, the City was taken by force. After their forst entrance they ranged vp and downe like mad men. The Captaine was hanged vp, the Gouvernor slaine with the sword, great booty was taken, with Engines, and two Rammes for battery, which Generall *Mansfield* had formerly vsed against the Citie of *Pilsna*. He withdrew his forces backe toward *Straconitium*, which towne he had also a little before brought vnder his power. He thought withall to haue besieged *Pilsna*. The *Bohemians* followed the Count, but durst not settle vpon him, marching in goodly equipage with a full army: about the same time, many fled from *Veraucum* and other places to *Prage*, carrying with them their wiues, children and all their estates, being stricken with the terroure of this bloody massacre and cruelty.

THE



THE CORONATION

of FERDINAND, performed at Francford. August. 30.

1619.



ESpake before of the Election of *Ferdinand* to be Emperor: now for as much as it seemed good to his Maiestie, following therein the example and president of the Emperor *Matthias* deceased, that he himselfe would also be crowned at *Francford*; he sent and sought from *Aquisgrane* and *Norimberge* the Banners, Robes and other ornaments of the Empire; and thus all things necessary to this royall solemnity were prepared; as wee haue touched before: when the appointed day for the Coronation was come, which was the 30. of August, according to the old account, and the 9. of September according to the new; two daies before, *Lewis Lantzgrae* of *Hesse* came thither with his two sonnes, and his brother *Philip*: The day before the solemnity approched the Ambassadors of *Norimberge*, with the Imperiall crowne and other royall ornaments: The

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gates

gates were opened to none; the garison souldiers
 stood in the valley, and the citizens in armes were
 set in euery corner of the streets, but most of all
 from the Court to the Colledge of Electors, and
 from thence on both sides the bridge euen to the
 Church of Saint *Bartholomew*: the middle of the
 weeke the Ecclesiasticall Electors went to the
 Church apart euery one by themselves; and there
 putting off their Electorall habits, attired them-
 selues like Bishops as they were, and in that sort
 waited for *Ferdinands* comming, who about 8.
 of the clock, mounted on a gallant horse: rode
 vnto the Temple in this prince-like order: There
 went before him on foote a great trayne of Offi-
 cers, Counsellors, and other noble personages:
 the two sonnes of *Lewis Lantzgrau* of *Hesse*, and
 after them *Lewis* their Father, with his brother
Philip, rode in front together; fise officers fol-
 lowed next, and the Ambassadors of the three se-
 cular Electors, who carried before *Ferdinand* the
 Globe, Scepter and Sword of the Empire: *Ferdi-*
nand himselfe apparelled like an Elector, and ha-
 uing a crowne vpon his head, was carried on horse-
 backe vnder a canopy, which was borne vp by two
 noble men (Consuls) *Daniell Stalburger* and *Phi-*
lip Orthius, and foure Senators, or states of *Franc-*
ford; their names were *Iohn-Philip Weisius*, *Hierom*
Stephens, *Iohn-Stephens Schadaus*, and *Iohn-Philip*
Orthius: As soone as they were come to the
 Church, the Ecclesiasticall Electors, in their Pon-
 alibus

tificalibus ; together with their Suffraganes and some others of the Clergy, aduanced forward to meete *Ferdinand*, from the Quire euen to the doore of the Temple, & hauing receiued him honorably, they lead him to an Altar situate at the entrance of the Quire or Chancell: There he entered into a seate appointed for prayer, placed before the Altar, made of cloth of siluer, and a Canopy of the same costly stufte let downe from the rooffe of the Church ouer the seate: the two Archbishops also went into their seuerall seates, on the right hand *Triers*, on the left *Colein*, prepared for them & richly hung with red Scarlet cloth: *Ferdinand* tooke vp a little booke which was layd in that seate, and composed himselfe to prayer, the Secular Ambassadors seated also neere him: The Chantors meane while sang that song: *Glory be to God on high*: the Elector of *Mentz* began Masse, and in the saying of it the other Electors and Ambassadors lead away *Ferdinand* to the high Altar, and from thence (after Benediction) vnto a royall Throne, which was placed a step or two aboue the seate where *Ferdinand* prayed; continuing their obseruancy and ceremonies, he came to the Altar againe, and there fell vpon his knees, the Electors and the Ambassadors kneeling by him till the Letyany was said ouer him. This done, Hee that was to Consecrate him, propounded to him the vsuall Questions, *Whether He would stedfastly keepe the Christian and Catholique Religion, defend the*

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Church

Church, administer iustice to all, encrease, and enlarge the Empire, maintaine the widdows and fatherlesse children, render due honour to the Bishop of Rome: Ferdinand answered affirmatiuely to euey of these, and confirmed his affirmation with a solemne oath. The Consecrator turned himselfe to the Electors, Ambassadors, and all the people standing round about, demaunded of them, whether they would submit themselues to Ferdinand, establish his kingdome, and performe obedience to his commandements: when they had testified their consents to all those motions, and cryed with a loud voice, That he ought to be their King; hee was vnclathed in certaine places of his body, and then the Consecrator came to him, and taking oyle annointed the Crowne of his head, his neck, his breasts, his right arme and his hands, adding these words at each seuerall part hee annointed; I annoint thee with holy oyle, in the name of the Father, the Sonne, and the holy Ghost.

The vnction finished, the Ecclesiasticall Electors, with their Suffraganes leade *Ferdinand* through the Quire into the Conclaue or Colledge of Election, and hauing wiped off the oyle, they put vpon him the ancient Emperiall and Pontificall Robes brought from *Norimbergh*; that is, the Bootes, and long Surplisse, and Gowne let downe from his necke by his Brest in parts and so throwne ouer his shoulders, they put also Gloues vpon his hands, and thus attired as it were a Deacon, they
bring

bring him forth againe from the Chancell to the seate where he first prayed, and there the Consecrator liberally bestowed vpon him a new blessing; prayers said, *Ferdinand* ascends into the Imperiall Throne, and the Electors of *Triers* and *Colein* take downe the sword of *Charles* the Great from the Altar, where together with the Crowne and Scepter it was layd; draw it forth, and giue it into *Ferdinands* hands, the Consecrator speaking these words: *Take this sword by the hands of Bishops.* And when he comes to these words: *Be thou girt with this sword, &c.* Then the sword is put vp into the sheath againe, and girt vnto his side by the Ambassador of the Emperiall Electors.

Moreouer, after this the Consecrator takes the Ring from the Altar, and pronouncing certaine words put it vpon his finger: from the same Altar he takes the Scepter and Globe of the Empire, and giues them into his hand; the Scepter into his right hand, the Globe into his left, with these words: *Take the rod of Vertue & Equity;* last of all, the Emperiall Crowne is lifted off the Altar and set vpon his head by the three Spirituall Electors ioyntly, with these words: *take the crowne of the Kingdome,* and then they array him with the golden cloke of *Charles* the Great; these Ceremonies obserued, he comes down from his Throne, & deliuers back these things to the Ambassadors of the Temporall Electors, that is to say, the Globe to the *Palatines* Ambassador, and the Scepter to

Brandenburghs, and so of the rest; then againe hee makes towards the Altar, and there takes a solemne oath, that hee will doe all those things which belong to a good Emperor.

The oath taken, the Masse goes on, *Ferdinand* betaking him to his throne the while, and here is exquisite musicke playd by the Quire: From the Throne he is once more led to the Altar, the Sacrifice of the Masse first offered, Hee receiues the Sacrament at the hands of the Consecrators; the Sacrament, prayers and other seruice fully finished, the Consecrator *Mentz* goes out first, *Triers* and *Colein* after him; and betweene them goes *Ferdinand* to a stately Theater, a stage rayfed vp aloft towards the South, hung on all sides with rich Tapistry and Stamell cloth; being layd ouer the floore therof: before him are caried the Armes of the Empire by the Ambassadors of the Secular Electors; the Suffraganes and others of the Clergy following after: there the Spirituall Electors place him in a Princely Throne, eleuated somewhat aboue the rest of the stage, couered ouer with cloth of gold, and hung with a Canopy of red Veluet, the Chanters at the time singing the song of Saint *Ambrose*: The Musicke ceasing, the Archbishop of *Mentz* drawes neere to *Ferdinand*, and in his owne name, and in the name of the other Electors, congratulates to him this happy Inauguration, and withall, excellently and carefully commends to him the whole Empire.

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Presently vpon this the Archbishop of *Triers* and *Colein*, and all the Clergy leaue the stage and returne into the Chancell, where putting off their *Pontificalibus*, they put vpon them againe the robes of the Electors: *Ferdinand* staies still in his Chaire of state, and creates Knights, by striking them with the sword of *Charles the Great*. After this Hee rises vp, and goes himselfe out of the Theater, and returnes from Church in this solemne order.

First and formost goe the seruants of the Court, next the Counsellors of the Emperour, and the Princes Electors, as also a very great number of noble personages, then followed the Earles and Barons: in the next ranke the Archbishop of *Triers* by himselfe, the *Palatines* delegate and *Brandenburghs* together, carying the Globe, and the Scepter, then the Delegate of *Saxony* alone carying the Sword, next the Emperour with the Crowne on his head, and the Emperiall robes on his backe, by himselfe likewise vnder a Canopy borne by the States of *Francford*, as was shewed before: The Archbishop of *Mentz* and *Colein* together, all going backe on foote closed vp this royall Traine.

Thus goe they along forwards straight to the Court ouer the bridge couered ouer with Stamell: there followed a little after three of *Ferdinands* Chaplaines on horse-back which cast abroad money to the people, gold and siluer, of lesse and greater

greater valew of round and square fashion: the greater money on one side had an arme stretched forth of the Cloud, holding in the hand a Kingly Crowne with this inscription, TO THOSE THAT STRIVE LAWFULLY: on the other side this, FERDINAND II. KING OF HUNGARY AND BOHEMIA, CROWNED KING OF THE ROMANS SEPTEMBER IX. MDCXIX. The lesser moneys had the letter F. with a crowne, and the number of 11. stamped on them on the one side; on the other a Crowne, and these words: CROWNED KING OF THE ROMANS, SEPTEMBER IX. MDCXIX.

The casting of this money made such a hurly burly among the Common-people, that the Chaplaines could scarce make way for the greatnesse of the presse, though they were on horsebacke: the cloth on the bridge as soone as the Emperor passed, was cut, torne and rent in peeces by the people.

In the Pallace or Hall of the Court, the Tables were set and royally furnished for himselfe and the Princes Electors: the Tables of the three Temporall Electors were couered with red Velvet as also the Table of the Elector of *Bohemia*, but no meate was set vpon them, as is provided by the constitution of the golden Bull: being thus at last in the Pallace, the Delegates of the Secular Electors addressed them to performe the Offices of the Electorship, instead of their Lords and Princes them-

themselves. When *Pappenhemius* the hereditary Marshall of the Empire mounted his horse, and being brought with a measure of siluer, to a heape of oates, being laid together in the open yard, before the Court, betweene the Well of wine and the Kitchen, filled his measure, and stricke it with a rod of siluer, and then gaue it to a Seruant to keepe, the people after snatching them away.

After him appeared one of the Delegates of the *Brandenburgh*, riding also on horse-backe from the Court, and tooke vp a Basen of siluer with an Ewer of gold, and a Towell, set vpon a Board by the Kitchen where the Bull was roasted, and carried it with him to the Court.

Last of all, the Delegate of the Elector *Palatine*, Sewer hereditary to the Kingdome, being brought forth from the Court, tooke certaine dishes of the Bull roasted in the publique Kitchen, couered with foure siluer platters, and set out on the Dresser, and bore them with him to the Court.

This being done, the rude multitude breaking into the Kitchen, by maine force carryed away with them the Bull which was roasted whole, with the head, feet, hoofes, tayle and hornes, and flust full of Hares, Conies, Lambes, Geese, and diuers other sorts of Birds and fowles, pulling it by peece-meale, and cutting it a sunder with
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their

their knives : and which is more rude, they defaced the Kitchen, and tooke away all the Timber of it.

While they kept this coyle, *Ferdinand* and the Electors are euery one at their owne Tables. The Well before the Court, made in the manner of a rocke, beganne to flow with redde and white wine, out of the mouth of an Eagle with two heads crowned, which was placed between two Lyons bearing the Ornaments of the Empire, the Scepter, the Globe and Sword.

Now the wine ranne out of this Eagle in great abundance for three houres together, being receiued into two vessels of exceeding great quantitie, as many as would hauing liberty to draw and drinke of it as much as they would, till at last, by the rage of the giddy multitude, they in vaine struiuing against them who were appointed to keepe it, the Well was borne downe, and the Eagle, with the Lions, and all other Ornaments of it were caryed away.

The Royall Dinner continued till fve of the clocke in the after-noone with great solemnitic and ioy. The Emperour at last departed from that Court to his owne Royall Palace, the Electors accompanying him some few dayes after. There were publique Tiltings for ioy of this Coronation.

After it the Ambassadors of the *Palatine* and *Branden-*

Brandenburgh, and last of all, of the Duke of *Saxony*, returned home to their severall Princes, many wishing all prosperitie and good successe to the Emperour, and expressing their prayers for him in Verse.

FINIS.
